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The Wilmington Post

VOLUME XV. WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, SUNDAY, OCT. 1, 1882. Single Copies 5 Cents NUMBER 40.

WILMINGTON POST

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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Fifty cents per line for the first insertion and twenty-five cents per line for each additional insertion.

All advertisements will be charged at the above rates, except on special contracts.

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All communications on busines must be addressed to THE WILMINGTON POST, Wilmington, N. C.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN

New Hanover County Ticket.

For Clerk of the Superior Court,
STACEY VANAMRINGE.

For Sheriff,
STEPHEN H. MANNING.

For Register of Deeds,
JOSEPH E. SAMPSON.

For County Treasurer,
OWEN BURNEY.

For Coroner,
EDWARD D. HEWLETT.

For Surveyor,
LEMUEL D. CHERRY.

LEGISLATIVE TICKET.

For Senator,

For House of Represenatives.
WILLIAM H. WADDELL,
EUSTACE E. GREENE.

For Constable—Wilmington Township,
ROBERT SWEAT.

HON. CHAS. PRICE.

The gentleman above named will address the people at the following times and places:

Beaufort, Carteret county, Monday, October 9th.

Sanders' store, Carteret county, Tuesday, October 10th.

Sneed's Ferry, Onslow county, Wednesday, October 11th.

Richlands, Onslow county, Thursday, October, 12th.

Bannerman's Bridge, Pender county, Friday, October, 13th.

Smithville, Brunswick county, Saturday, October 14th.

Chadbourn's, Columbus county, Monday, October 16th.

Wilmington, at night, Monday, October 16th.

Point Caswell, Pender county, Tuesday, October 17th.

Wooten's store, Columbus county, Wednesday, October 18th.

J. J. MOTT,
Chm. Rep. Committee.
W. M. COCKE,
Chm. Lib. Anti-Prohibition Com.

SUPERVISORS.

"It is not necessary to call upon any official in the Democratic party for assistance in the matter of having Federal supervisors appointed to see that there shall be a free ballot and a fair count at the election on the 7th of November. If ten Democrats at any voting place in a city make a written application to the judge of the Circuit Court of the United States for the appointment of such supervisors, it will at once become his duty to appoint them. The matter is not left to his discretion. The law assumes that if good citizens ask for protection to the ballot box it needs it. We do not know that there will be any necessity for such action, yet the rumors which have filled the air in some districts as to the designs of certain unscrupulous enemies of the Democratic party are a sufficient reason for taking measures to assure the voters that their ballots shall be properly deposited and correctly counted. The Republicans passed the law for their own benefit, and we believe it has generally been upon their demand that Federal supervisors have been appointed in this city and elsewhere. It is not unbecoming in us to follow their example. If they could not trust our county judges, they will hardly complain if we remove temptation out of the way of theirs."—*Ex.*

The whirligig of time brings many changes, but none more strange than the above. After what has been said by the bourbon press at the Republicans appointing supervisors and deputy U. S. Marshals, the above is refreshing.

The Bourbon party is one of impression, suppression, and repression. It makes its impression upon the colored people by violence, suppresses them with red-shirted rifle clubs, stuffed ballot-boxes, and tissue ballots, and when they attempt to throw off the power that crushes their manhood into the dust it represses them with frauds of vilest character, supplemented by brute force.

CANADAY.

From all sources comes the information that the chances of Col Canaday's election becomes more favorable every day. It is justly fitting that success should be the case; for when we compare the merits of the two, who can conscientiously say, but that the man best fitted for the place from the 3rd Congressional District is Col. Canaday and not Col. Green. Col. Canaday has been for a great many years, a man of and for the people; alway using his best and most ardent exertions to promote the wellfare of all without regard to what might be their political status or position. Of course he is a Republican, but at the same time he is liberally disposed toward all classes, and should he attain his seat in congress, and he will, you may rest assured of this fact that the interest of all will be safe, he will make for the people of the Cape Fear District such a worthy representative as has not been known in that section for many years. Col. Canaday is sound on all questions of public interest, county government, tariff, free suffrage, education, and last but not least he is in favor of a free ballot and a fair count, to which his opponent is opposed by reason of the fact that he (Green) is a hearty endorser of those despotic principles which his party advocates. Now, fellow citizens of the 3rd Congressional District who do you want as your representative, Green or Canaday? If you decide on Green then you select a man who has not your interest at heart, but to satisfy his own desire for an exalted position which he could never attain at home. If you decide on Canaday, remember that you take one who knows every outlet, every inlet, every ingress and every egress of your district and when seated in the national council hall, you will find in him a noble, upright, honorable and just representative. The only thing that Col. Green has done to bring about attention since his nomination, was his boasting concerning his great, great grand mother, and according to statements of his own friends they had to hang their heads. Of course we who possess honorable and historical ancestry are proud of the fact; but then as Mark Twain says, when we hear a man bragging in public concering his ancestry we feel d—n sorry for his ancestors. Choose ye between then; one is for you, the other for self, one for giving to the poor and laboring classes representation, while the other is for placing all power in the hands of the autocrats and broken down aristocrats. Which will you take? November will decide satisfactorily for us.—*Laurinburg Enterprise.*

BOURBON INCONSISTENCY

The bourbon press is loud in the storm it is trying to raise in arraying the records of the "negro" county governments before the people. They show up the great excess of property taxation (which we deny) under Republican rule as compared with Democratic rule; but alas, they neglect to tell the poor hard working man that the Democratic party has steadily increased his poll tax, and that too, as is held by many, in direct opposition to constitutional law, for the constitution of the state of North Carolina expressly forbids that the poll tax should ever exceed the tax on three hundred dollars worth of real estate.

Now listen to the certificate of a poor unfortunate, wounded man, who pays this excessive poll tax, and that in a county under Democractic rule:

I, Isaac E. Williams, of the county of Brunswick, state of North Carolina, hereby certify that in the year 1881 my poll tax was $2 00, and this year I am notified to pay on poll $2 45, that I am a wounded man, and possess two doctor's certificates recommending my exemption from road duty, and from poll tax. That I also pay a small real estate tax and that my taxes on the same in 1881 was 66⅔ cents on the 100 valuation, and that I am notified by the sheriff of Brunswick I must this year pay 85 cents.

I. E. WILLIAMS.

The above needs no comment. It speaks volumns for itself. We can obtain many others of a similar character were it necessary. We will only ask poor men to read both sides before they fully believe all the bourbons have to say.

A WORD OF WARNING

We notice that the Board of County Commissioners have appointed several registrars who do not live in the precincts for which they are appointed, this necessitates these men leaving their precincts to vote where they live. In the mean time we ask the question who is going to take charge of their books and check the vote? Was this done with the intention of repeating the fraud of 1880? We pause for a reply.

TOKAY GRAPES.

Col. W. J. Green in his recent speech in this city denied the charges of the Post that he, Col. Green, charged the poor people twenty-five cents a head to go into his vineyard, and invited the rich people of the neighborhood to help themselves free of all charges. We can prove just what we said and much more in this matter; we have seen several gentlemen who have visited the Tokay Grape Farm and were charged the said sum of twenty-five cents and paid it.

Brunswick Liberals Organizing

There was a Liberal Canaday and Darby Club organized at Easy Hill, Brunswick county, on the 27th inst.

The meeting was called to order by Ed. R. Taylor, Esq. On motion, Nicholas Nixon, Esy., was elected president; John Mallette, vice-president; E. D. Mabson, Esq., secretary, and James Moseley, assistant secretary.

The club numbers some one hundred and fifty members of the bone and sinew of the county, and will give a good account of themselves between now and November 8th.

The entire organization pledged their support to the liberal ticket, and resolved to meet each Monday.

There was considerable enthusiasm manifested by all the members and a determination to settle for all the time, the bourbonism and proscription which has heretofore characterized bourbon canvassers in old Brunswick.

ABBOTTSBURG, BLADEN CO.

At a meeting held in Thompson's hall, at Abbottsburg, on Tuesday Sept. 26th, for the purpose or organizing an Independent Club.

Mr. Z. G. Thompson was elect chairman and F. Tucker secretary.

A committee of three, composed of Messrs. Simpson Edwards, D. B. Edwards, and J. B. Thompson, were appointed to adopt a name for the club and resolutions representing the sentiments and views of the club.

During the absence of the committee remarks were made by the chairman and other members of the club, setting forth their view on the political affairs of our state.

The committee reported through [illegible] Edwards the following resolutions:

1st. That this organization shall be known as the Independent Liberal Club, of Abbottsburg Township, Bladen county.

2d. That we are opposed to the present administration of our local and state government.

3d. That we are in favor of local self-government, and are opposed to magistrates being appointed by the the chief executive at Raleigh.

4th. That we are in favor of magistrates and all county officials being elected by the popular vote of the people, and that parties holding positions of this kind recommended by one or more citizens in the county, to the governor and appointed by him, do not represent the will and choice of the people at large.

5th. That we representing as we do the laboring, as well as the voting class and by a large majority, consider it nothing more than right that we should have a voice in regulating the administration and laws of the country under which we are to live and by which we are to be governed. We support the officeholder by our labor, and select him by our votes, and think it nothing more than justice that we should have a say so, as to who we shall support, and not always be following the dictates of others, but arise in our might, put our shoulders to the wheel and say that we no longer intend to be driven into measures, but are going to take the lead.

In conclusion, we not only ask the cooperation of all liberals and good men of Bladen county, but of all throughout the entire state.

The resolutions were put to the club and adopted.

After passing a resolution to have the proceedings of this meeting published in the Wilmington Post and the weekly State Journal, the meeting adjourned to meet Monday night, October 2, 1882.

Z. G. THOMPSON, Chm'n.
F. TUCKER, Sec'y.

It is said of Mr. Jay Gould, who is charged with controlling all the political conventions in New York, buying up the Associated Press, purchasing all the railroads in the country, and negotiating for all the telegraphic companies, that he is going to leave New York for a two years' voyage around the world.

Unless he leaves somebody in charge of his finances who will dispense them liberally there is a possibility that several of the big assistant Democratic dailies of New York will go under during his absence. It is said he is making all the necessary preparations for the trip. He has been studying John Russell Young's book "Around the World with General Grant," he is building, or going to build, the largest and fastest steam yacht afloat, and hopes to be ready for his trip by the 4th of July next. Whether, under such circumstances, he is more likely to accumulate stocks than to dispose of them he has got in for the great schools of Wall street to decide.

The Color Line.

There is no more arrant humbuggery in this age than the cry of negro raised by the bourbon Democracy during a campaign, and forgotten as soon as it has served its purpose by securing votes through prejudice and the fear of social ostracism. The same party leaders who now raise this cry in 1882 supported Horace Greeley, the most uncompromising abolitionist and bitterest enemy to the south that has ever lived. A resolution recognizing the civil and political equality of the colored people was adopted as a part of their platform. They failed to carry the country. Every campaign the same cry is raised and yet with the control of both houses these Democrats have not even made the attempt to repeal the Sumner civil rights bill about which they were so much concerned in 1874. And this same party have, in the Legislature, under the present system of county government, elected twenty-three colored magistrates for the eastern counties, elected Christmas, a colored man, assistant doorkeeper of the Senate over a one-legged Confederate soldier, and made two colored men county commissioners in eastern counties.

The New Bourbon Trick.

And now comes the ever-inventive bourbons with a new device. They hire a worthless negro to dress himself up in fantastic attire of red and yellow flannel, and have him perambulate in Alabama as a fiery destroyer of white men. He delivers speeches on the stump, informing the crowd that he is lamenting a bloody massacre. He makes lots of sport for the small boys, and is finally solemnly arrested. Then comes bourbon reports of the mighty secrets he divulged. He is represented as saying that he is employed by the chairman of the Republican state committee, by a United States internal revenue collector, and by half a dozen other prominent Republican leaders to to get up a general murder of all the white folks. These leaders confined to him the important fact that Roscoe Conkling was behind them, and that he was in a considerable hurry to have blood and a good deal of it. Does this sound too grotesquely absurd to be listened to? Well, a negro mountebank, dressed as we have said, has been telling the tale we have recited before crowds in Alabama, and has been duly [illegible] He gives his name as White. All the bourbon papers of Alabama are full of it, and are congratulating the public on the moderation which is shown by the fact that White has not been hung.

It does not require any sagacity to see that this preposterous tale which the bourbons pretend to believe is gotten up for the sole purpose of making the negroes think the white people are alarmed. The effect of this will, it is supposed, be to put the blacks on the defensive, and to put the rough elements among the whites on the offensive. This shows that the bourbons fear the effect of a full Republican vote in the black belt, and that they are reviving the old time policy of intimidation, and violence when necessary. It only requires a very few hangings and whippings to "make the nigger keep his place" in election times. And these are the tactics of so-called wealth and intelligence" which we are told will not submit to negro domination. And while such fantastic tricks keep states under bourbon subjection, we have in the north recreant Republicans and spurious reformers who pretend to know of nothing that is going wrong except the selection of government clerks and the failure of some squalling officeseeker to secure the nomination in a party convention. Does this not furnish food for reflection?

The Cost of Ships.

The cost of ships in England and the United States is gradually approximating. Passenger steamers that cost from $105 to $135 per ton, and cargo steamers from $90 to $95 per ton, in the United Kingdom, a year ago, now cost $15 and $20 per ton above those rates; and even at their advanced prices it has been difficult to get work delivered at an early date. The *American Ship* says that "making an allowance for superiority of American materials, there will soon be no margin left for any transatlantic competitors.

Some of our builders on the Delaware profess to believe that even now there is little, if any, difference in favor of England.

At this rate, what are the 'free ship' shriekers coming to? Their platform is being knocked out from under them, and when it is wholly abolished what are they to do? Surely they will find there is no room up the tree at which they have so long been barking."—*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

We tell the voters of North Carolina that should the Prohibition Democracy under quately have a majority in the next Legislature, another Prohibition bill will be passed without being submitted to the people for their ratification or rejection.

LOCAL CHIPS.

All the public schools will be opened tomorrow.

The Supreme Court meets at Raleigh tomorrow.

The mayor's court has been quite lively during the past week.

Barrett's circus, it is said, will go into winter quarters in this city.

Mr. Jas. G. Bradley died of typhoid fever on Thursday last, after a lingering illness.

The Presbyterian Synod convened at Asheville on the 27th ult.

The United States District Court will convene in this city on the 30th inst., His Honor Judge A. S. Seymour, presiding.

Our merchants will do well to note the fact that the Post has now a circulation of over 6,000.

Messrs. Kennedy & Litgen's seines made a haul on Wednesday last of 25,000 mullets at one time. How is that for fishing?

Floyd Frye, a young lad about 14 years old, had two fingers of his hand cut off at Mrs. R. W. Price's sash, door and blind factory, on Monday last.

Messrs. L. Dryfoos and Sol. Sternberger, who have been north for some days past selecting their Fall stock, have returned.

The yawl boat used by the cotton thieves on Saturday night last, has been claimed by Messrs. Watson & Eckles.

Messrs. M. M. Katz, R. M. McIntire, Jas. Sprunt and A. D. Brown, have returned from the north, where they have been spending several weeks.

It is reported that the Richmond & Danville railroad have leased for ninety-nine years the Chester & Lenoir and Chester and Cheraw Narrow Gauge railroads.

The State Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association, will meet at Shelby on the 12th, and hold until the 15 h inst.

Mr. Chas. Burr died in this city on Thursday evening last, after an illness of some months. Mr. Burr was one of our oldest citizens, and it is with regret that we chronicle his death.

Out of the thirty-eight states in the Union thirty-five hold elections this Fall. Ohio and West Virginia vote this month, and the balance in November.

Last Thursday was the anniversary of the terrible accident which occurred here on the 26th day of last September, when Mr. John Sneeden of the Cape Fear Light Artillery, lost both of his hands.

CITY ITEMS.

Registrars and Poll-Holders.

We herewith publish the list of Polls a call meeting of the County Commissioners, held Wednesday afternoon last, when the following was adopted:

WHEREAS, The First and Fifth Wards having been divided into new additional precincts for the better accommodation of the voters of said Wards; it is ordered, therefore, that an entirely new registration be had in said Wards.

The following are the Registrars and Pollholders for the various Wards:

FIRST WARD.

First Division—Archie Alderman, Registrar; S. Hill Terry, W. H. Strauss, D. C. Davis, W. J. Kellogg.

Second Division—W. H. Turlington, Registrar; S. H. Morton, Chas. Murphy, James W. Telfair, J. A. Lowery.

Third Division—J. D. Orrell, Registrar; L. M. LeGwin, E. B. Willis, J. S. W. Eagles, A. B. Dudley.

SECOND WARD.

J. C. Lumsden, Registrar; Jas. G. Burr L. Tate Bowden, Geo. E. Berden, Jos. H. Neff.

THIRD WARD.

W. L. Jacobs, Registrar; Geo. E. Alderman, A. J. Yopp, John E. Taylor, John Hargrove.

FOURTH WARD.

John J. Fowler, Registrar; A. L. DeRosset, F. C. Singletary, Geo. Chadbourn Jas. K. Cutlar.

FIFTH WARD.

First Division—W. H. Bell, Registrar; Jordan W. Branch, W. E. Mayo, J. C. Hill C. H. Ward.

Second Division—Jos. H. Hanby, Registrar; Thos. H. Johnson, J. W. Millis, John H. Davis, Alex. Huggins.

Cape Fear Township—Iredell Johnson, Registrar; W. O. Johnson, Oscar M. Fillyaw, C. H. Thomas, Jos. Sharpless.

Federal Point—J. H. Horne, Registrar; John H. Savage, John W. Canady, Geo. E. Green, Bealam Wade.

Harnett—Jas. M. Macomber, Registrar A. S. Alexander, Hosea Shepherd, R. C. Taylor, Ed. McCabe.

Masonboro—John A. Farrow, Registrar; D. J. Fergus, R. S. Manford, Jas. Elder, Jos. Smith.

Three Men Detected Stealing Cotton—They Jump into the River to Avoid Arrest and two of Them are Drowned.

For sometime past a band of thieves have been stealing cotton from the different wharves in this city by means of a boat. The police have known for sometime past that they were always three men in the boat, and have been watching their starting and stopping places, and last Sunday night was the time selected by the authorities to catch the thieves. The police, under Sergeant Davis, were placed in positions along the wharf so they could watch everything going on, and Sunday morning they suspected in capturing a yawl boat containing about a bail of cotton, but the thieves, to escape being captured, jumped into the river, and made good their escape from the officers.

It was thought at the time that one or more of them were drowned, and on Tuesday last the bodies of two of them, identified as Henry Drew and David Brown, were found very near the spot they were thought to have gone down. The third man who was called "Jim" by his companions, has not, as yet, been accounted for.

The cotton was the property of Mr. Grower's and was taken from Mr. Cowan's warehouse across the river.

All the public schools in this city will open to-morrow (Monday) October 2d.

First Ward Club No. 1.

A Liberal Republican Club of the above named Ward has been formed, and at its meeting on last Friday night, it was decided to change the meeting night to Wednesday night of each week. The club meets at Lewis' Chapel, on Bladen street.

S. H. BENNETT, President

Arrival of the Tariff Commission.

Hons. John L. Hayes, A. W. Oliver, Jr., A. M. Garland, A. R. Boteler and R. P. Porter, of the Tariff Commission, accompanied by Messrs. C. F. Williams, Secretary; H. G. Hayes, Associated Press Stenographer; C. D. Fraser, Clerk; C. F. Rainey, Sergeant-at-Arms, and W. H. Page, the New York "World's" correspondent, arrived here on Wednesday morning last, and were called upon by a number of our citizens. At 11 o'clock the Commission met at the Custom House, when Hon. D. L. Russell, Messrs. G. Z. French, Donald MacRae and S. L. Fremont, a committee appointed at a recent meeting of the rice and pea-nut planters of this section, laid before the Commission the claims of this section in regard to a protective tariff.

The committee left the same evening for Richmond, Va., where they held a two hours session on Thursday, and left Richmond on Thursday for Baltimore, where they hold a two days session.

Evans' Hall.

Rev. Frank H. Wood, pastor of Front Street Church, will preach at Evans' Hall, corner of 4th and Brunswick street, this evening at 3½ o'clock. The public are cordially invited to attend.

This is a new enterprise, but has been entered upon, we learn, after careful deliberation, and looks to permanency. There will be preaching their regularly every Sunday evening at 3½ o'clock, and Prayer Meeting every Friday evening at 7½ o'clock.

Evans' Hall is situated near the centre of that large and growing part of our city known as Brooklyn, and this arrangement will be a matter of great convience to that population, which we have no doubt they will greatly appreciate. Let the Hall be full.

A New Telegraph Comopany.

We clip the following from the Charlotte "Observer" concerning the new telegraph company as a matter of news. It says:

"The wires of the new Southern Telegraph Company, a corporation formed to buck against the Western Union, as we mentioned some months ago in this paper, are up and doing business between Richmond and Baltimore, and are being strung southward from Richmond by two routes, one through Wilmington and the other through Charlotte. The Wilmington line is to be finished first. The Charlotte office is to be opened about the first of next January. The new company will extend its lines to Norfolk, Charleston, Savannah, Augusta, Charlotte, Atlanta, Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans and all the principal cities of the south. A line will also be run to Chattanooga. About the time they get everything finished and ready for business the Western Union will no doubt take the whole thing down at one swallow, as it did the American Union."

Services at St. Mark's Church are as follows: On Sunday, morning prayer at 11 a. m. Evening prayer at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at St. Barnabas schoolhouse at 3:30 p. m. Services on holy days at 9 a. m., and 4:30 p. m. Seats free.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REGISTRATION NOTICE.

BOOKS OF REGISTRATION WILL BE open for the Registration of voters on Monday the 2d day of October, 1882, and remain open for thirty days and up to the day of election as follows:

WILMINGTON TOWNSHIP.

First Division First Ward, at residence of T. J. Herring, on Sixth street, between Bladen and Harnett streets. T. J. Herring, Registrar.

Second Division First Ward, at New Market, corner Fourth and Campbell streets. F. T. Skipper, Registrar.

Third Division First Ward, at the south-western joorner of Anderson and Walnut streets. J. D. Orrell, Registrar.

Second Ward at the store of J. G. Munds on Front Street. J. C. Lumsden, Registrar.

Third Ward at the corner of Fourth and Princess streets. W. L. Jacobs, Registrar.

Fourth Ward at the Ann Street Engine House. John J. Fowler, Registrar.

First Division Fifth Ward at the store of W. H. Bell on Fifth between Castle and Queen streets. W. H. Bell, Registrar.

Second Division Fifth Ward at the store of J. H. Hanby, corner of Right and Dock streets. Jos. H. Hanby, Registrar.

Cape Fear Township at I. Johnston's residence. I. Johnston, Registrar.

Federal Point Township at J. H. Horne's residence. J. H. Horne, Registrar.

Harnett Township at Macomber's Store. J. M. Macomber, Registrar.

Masonboro Township at John A. Farrow's residence. John A. Farrow, Registrar.

There will be an entire new registration in the First and Fifth Wards.

J. E. SAMPSON, Reg. Reist.

Sept. 26th, 1882. 3t

Improving Cape Fear River, Below Wilmington, N. C.—Five pounds for Dredging.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE,
Wilmington, N. C., August 31, 1882.

PROPOSALS for Dredging in Cape Fear River, N. C., will be received until noon, September 30th, 1882, and opened immediately thereafter.

Blank forms, instructions and information can be had on application to this office.

THOMAS TURTLE, Capt. of Eng'rs.
Sept. 31-3t.

Wanted!

TWO PARTIES WHO HAVE A SMALL Capital to go into the manufacture business at two different points in Florida, with a first class article, for which there is a ready sale. Can guarantee large profits to a small investment. Apply at once to

J. E. TAILBY,
Wilmington, N. C.

sept. 17-4t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE!

THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS for the County of New Hanover, have established new voting precincts in the First and Fifth Wards in the City of Wilmington and places for holding the Polls as follows:

First Division of First Ward

All of the First Ward north of Bladen and Moore streets to constitute and be known as the First Division of the First Ward with the polling at the north-eastern intersection of Harnett and Fourth streets.

Second Division of First Ward,

All south of Bladen and Moore streets, and north of the following line: beginning at the River, thence up Campbell street to Fourth street, thence south with Fourth street to Red Cross street, thence east with Red Cross to Rankin street, and thence with Rankin street, to the eastern limits of the City, to constitute and be known as the Second Division of the First Ward with the polling place at the New Market, corner of Fourth and Campbell streets.

Third Division of First Ward,

All that part of the said First Ward within the following boundaries: Beginning at the point where Rankin street terminates in the eastern limits of the City, running thence westwardly with Rankin and Red Cross streets, to the intersection of Red Cross street with Fifth street, thence southwardly with Fifth street to Walnut street, thence eastwardly with Walnut to MacRae street, thence southwardly with MacRae street to Mulberry street, thence eastwardly with Mulberry street, to Tenth street, thence southwardly with Tenth street to Dock street, thence eastwardly with Dock street to the City limits, thence northwardly with the City limits to the beginning, to constitute and be known as the Third Division of the First Ward, with the polling place at the northeastern intersection of Dickinson or Tenth continued, and Gwyan or Walnut continued.

First Division of Fifth Ward.

First Division of the Fifth Ward, with the polling place at the New Market, corner of Fifth and Castle streets.

Second Division of Fifth Ward.

All that part of the Fifth Ward east of Seventh street, to constitute and be known as the Second Division of Fifth Ward with the polling place at the old Bucket Company House on Ninth between Castle and Queen streets.

AN ENTIRE NEW REGISTRATION will be had in these TWO SAID WARDS.

J. E. SAMPSON, Register.

Notice!

LOCKWOODS FOLLY TOWNSHIP,
September 2nd, 1882.

I HEREBY FORBID ALL PERSONS TO employ, harbor or in any way induce my Son George Metts to leave, or remain from home, under penalty of the law.

BENJAMIN METTS.

Morning Star please copy and send bill to PETER TUCKER.

Lockwoods Folly Township, N. C.

Sale of Land for Partition

CHARLES J HANFORD, BY HIS GUARDIAN, CHARLES C. HANFORD and NICHOLS MORRIS, EX PARTE.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE Superior Court, of New Hanover County, made in the above entitled cause, the undersigned, a Commissioner for that purpose duly appointed is and by said decree, will on Monday, the 6th day of November, 1882, at 12 M., at the Court House door, in the City of Wilmington, expose for sale, by public auction, for cash, the lands and tenements in the pleadings in said cause described, and by said decree ordered to be sold, which said lands are situate in the City of Wilmington, County of New Hanover, and the State of North Carolina, and are bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

Lying on the east side of Front street, between Church and Castle streets, beginning at a point in the eastern line of Front street, one hundred and thirty-two (132) feet south of the southeastern intersection of Church street with said Front street, running thence south with said eastern line of Front street, one hundred and ninety-eight (198) feet, thence eastwardly parallel with Church street one hundred and sixty-five (165) feet, thence northwardly parallel with Front street one hundred and ninety-eight (198) feet, thence westwardly with Church street, one hundred and sixty-five (165) feet to the eastern line of Front street, the beginning.

This 1st day of October, 1882.

SAMPSON BELLAMY, Commissioner.

EDWARD H. KING,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

REFERS BY PERMISSION TO HESSRS. [illegible] President Bank of New Hanover, President Bank of [illegible]. sept. 24-1y

THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY, Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.
SUNDAY MORNING, OCT. 1, 1882.

Liberal State Ticket.

Nominated by the Liberal Convention, held at Raleigh, June 7th, 1882, and endorsed by the Republican State Convention of June 14th, 1882.

FOR CONGRESSMAN AT LARGE,
OLIVER H. DOCKERY,
Of Richmond.

FOR SUPREME COURT,
GEORGE N. FOLK,
Of Caldwell.

FOR JUDGES OF THE SUPERIOR COURT
C. C. POOL,
of Pasquotank.
JOHN A. MOORE,
Of Halifax.
FRANK. H. DARBY,
Of New Hanover.
W. A. GUTHRIE,
Of Cumberland.
L. F. CHUCHILL,
Of Rutherford.
LEONIDAS C. EDWARDS,
Of Granville.

FOR CONGRESS, THIRD DISTRICT,
WILLIAM P. CANADAY,
Of New Hanover.

ALAS! IT IS SO. WE ARE ASHAMED TO SAY IT!

All the prisoners in the state penitentiary of North Carolina are negroes, with very few exceptions, says the North Carolina correspondent of the New York *Sun*, as copied in the *Review* of Friday last, and the punishments are very severe, says the same authority, for instance, one negro was sent to the penitentiary for eight years for stealing a side of bacon. Alas it is so, say we, and why is it so? Ah! for the credit of North Carolina, we hate to answer the question, but justice to the colored race compells us to do so. It is made the fact by the same kind of courts as the Criminal Court of New Hanover county, by the same sort of justice(?) as is meeted out by that court, for instance as we have before reported, a white man for stealing one hundred dollars worth of brass, sentence, fined ten doldals and the costs. Two small colored boys, hardly large enough to be from under the law of their parents, stealing six or seven dollars worth of brass, sentence, four years in the penitentiary, each.

We have before given the names and circumstances. This is no campaign yarn, we are sorry to say it is the actual of intelligence and the watchman of a railroad, who made use of his position to betray the trust of his employers, and steal their property.

The two colored boys were little street arabs, who deserved pity and commisseration more than punishment and would have had them in any other than a North Carolina bourbon court. We saw several persons, Democrats, to their credit be it said, but not bourbons, as well as Republicans, who could not restrain their tears, as they witnessed the heartrending spectacle of the two little crying fellows, handcuffed on their way to, they knew not where, for what in any other county would have been considered the almost excusable peccadillo of a mischeveous gamin.

It is by such methods as these that the prisoners in the penitentiary are nearly all colored. The white man has a vote and can be relied upon to boost up the bourbon bosses under the pressure; the poor colored man, who true to the instincts of gratitude, of which he is shining example, votes with that party who eschewed his freedom, hence he must be deprived of his franchise and liberty, and made to feel on the slighest pretext the full effects of bourbon displeasure at his being a freeman.

"Alas, my country tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty, of thee I sing."

But a change is coming, honorable, fair-minded white men, and colored men on the 7th of November will shout the tocsin of victory over such tyranny. Be true to yourselves, then colored men, and you, fair-minded white men, who do not believe in howndling down the colored man, aid them and let them aid you to bring about a state of things when the white man will have his rights and liberties, and the colored man have his rights and liberties, and this will be so on the 7th of November next, if you but be true to the instincts of liberty, humanity and justice.

Is Ben Butler's nomination for governor of the Bay State a Liberal movement? And was he ever really "Beast Butler?" And did he really steal spoons? And was he "Old Cockeye" merely a term of endearment? And were those spiteful New Orleans ladies indeed "women of the town plying their vocations?" And was a runaway slave in 1861 simply a "contraband?" And cannot Butler and Chalmers be allowed to pair off? Happily Massachusetts will have an honest governor in any event; but to think of "Beast Butler," alias "Old Cockeye," as a simon-pure, regular-organization, dyed-in-the-wool Democratic candidate is too funny. Ha! ha! ha! ha! ha! ha!

THE REASON WHY.

The Raleigh *News and Observer* of the 12th instant criticises quite lengthily the position of Col. Canaday as defined in the *Newbernian* of the 9th inst. In the editorial alluded to, we said that Col. Canaday opposed any reduction of the impost duties upon peanuts and rice, and we argued to show the ruinous consequences that would inevitably follow from a reduction. The *News and Observer* with an assurance and a complacent self-sufficiency that is truly sublime says, "nobody proposes to take off the tariff upon peanuts and rice. When the *News and Observer* gives such a declaration to the world, it publishes its absolute ignorance of the platform of principles as enunciated by the Democratic(?) party in convention assembled, and of which party it is called in some quarters the organ, or it counts most largely upon the gullibility of the people. "Free ports, free trade and sailors' rights" are the Democratic (?) party, and if this does not mean an abolition of the tariff, we would like to know what it does mean.

Again, the *News and Observer*, growing strong in its assurance, says, "no American rice or American peanuts are imported. Our people use only American varieties." We presume it means by this that no rice or peanuts are imported from other countries. If it does what stupidity? From some statistics furnished the New York *Journal of Commerce* by Messrs. Dan Talmage & Sons, we gather that the exports from *three* East India ports for the year 1881, were 781,353 tons of rice, equal to 3,000,000 tierces or 66,000,000 bushels, being six times greater than the entire crop of the United States. It be remembered that the duties on clean rice are 2½ cents per pound, which is about equal to 60 cents per bushel on rough rice. East India clean rice sells in New York market for $2 60 per 100 pounds in bond, from which all New York charges and freights are to be deducted. Rough rice therefore nets the East Indiaman 20 cents per bushel; in that sunny land rice is indigenious, the farmer makes two crops a year, and pays for labor less than ten cents a day.—Can our farmers raise rice for 20 cents per bushel? This they must do if the Democratic(?) party comes into power, or abandon its culture, for that party advocates and trumpets long and loud upon the hustings, "a tariff for revenue only, and not for protection," let the *News and Observer* say what it may,

"Nobody proposes to take off the tariff upon peanuts and rice." By what right does the *News and Observer* make such a peremptory assertion? increase or decrease the imposts as it may seem right and proper to its sublime highness? If such power has been conferred upon it, it should in a spirit of candor and fairness publish to the world its determinations, and relieve the anxieties of the people and put an end to farther argument in this direction, and so let the Tariff Commission which is now junketing over the south retire to the bosoms of its families and the privacies of its homes. But we do not believe the *News and Observer* has been vested with the purple, and therefore its utterances are the barest assertions. It is demagoguery all, and is intended purposely to delude and deceive the people.

Again the *News and Observer* in criticising our editorial of the 9th instant, and in a feeble way attempting to controvert it says: "But what nonsense it is to say that abolish the tariff and cotton would be worth only six or eight cents a pound, when the price that governs the world is fixed at Liverpool where there is no tariff, and where it always brings from twelve to fourteen cents."

It is true that in a very great measure Liverpool does fix the price for cotton, but were the tariff removed from cotton fabrics France and England would empty the products of their looms into this country at ruinously low prices, even to themselves, (for this they have repeatedly done in other countries) and so close the doors of our factories, causing the hum of their spindles to cease, throwing out of employ thousands upon thousands of laborers, making by their toil and the sweat of their face an honorable competency, besides stowing something away for a "rainy day," and making a once prosperous land become likeunto an unweeded garden. Shut up the mills of America, and you close a competing home market for the raw material; Liverpool would have a monopoly and she would fix prices for for you indeed. How long, think you, would Liverpool, with no competitor, pay you 12 and 14 cents for material which she could force you to sell for six or eight? It is the effect of the tariff, building up your factories and so creating a competing home market which forces Liverpool to pay 12 or 14 cents for your raw cotton; take the tariff off and Liverpool is the mistress of the situation with all that it implies. It is a fact patent to any farmer let him be ever so obtuse, that he can get better prices for his products in a market where there are five or six buyers, than he can in a market where there is but one.

The *News and Observer* says further, in speaking of cotton ties: "the proposed tax would increase the cost of the cotton ties used in baling our cotton seven hundred thousand dollars." Now the ties and bagging on a bale of cotton costs about 5 cents per pound, the farmer sells them for 10 and 12 cents per pound, so the farmers put seven hundred thousand dollars in their pockets from the sale of bagging and ties at the prices of the cotton they hold in bale and seven hundred thousand dollars are put in the pockets o the manufacturer and in the Treasury of the United States, wherewith the former is enabled to give remunerative employment to thousands of operatives and the latter to improve the navigation of our rivers, build up and protect Beaufort harbor—and educate your children if the Democrats (?) would permit it. Nor is this all of the good effected by the tariff upon ties, trace chains and other wares made of iron; the great state of Pennsylvania with its clanging industries, with the thift, progress and properity of its people, stands as a grand and imposing monument to the beneficent results of a protective tariff. Massachusetts with the smoke of her factories curling from every hill-top and valley, wrapping the land in good fortune, causing her waste places to blossom and bloom and one to dream again of Saturnian days, owes in a measure all of her greatness and her grandeur to the fostering care of a protective tariff, and coming closer home, to-day there are 67 cotton mills in North Carolina with 15 others in the course of erection, besides 8 woolen mills, which all owe their existence to a protective tariff. Deny it who may, he will but deny the truth.

The *News and Observer* says: "The *Newbernian* is a warm supporter of Col. Canaday for Congress." Indeed the *Newbernian* is. For why? Because Col Canaday, in our humble estimation, advocates those measures, which will redound to the greatest good to the people of this state and of this great grand and mighty nation. Col. Canaday is opposed to the present odious system of county government which upon no principle that can be defended by fair-minded men, but in the name of expediency, chokes and gags the people and robs them of their rights, the few dictates to the many and sets over them rulers responsible to no one save themselves, and under the firm-name and style of County Commissioners they practice extravagance in the name of economy, and, hiding behind the petticoats of their official acts, they gratify their little despicable, petty piques and enmities. This tyranical and hateful system Col Wharton J. Green opposes, and so cause the farmer to receive remunerative prices for the products of his farm, and to cause factories, foundries and other industries which will add to our materia prosperity to multiply in the state.

This Col. Wharton J. Green opposes. Col. Canaday advocates the education of the masses by every honorable means let the aid for such a purpose come from the national government or elsewhere. This Col. Wharton J. Green opposes. Col. Canaday is in favor of the voice of the humblest born citizen being as potent and his vote to weigh so much in the selection of our rulers, as the proudest born. Col. Wharton J. Green says nay, nay. Col. Canaday believes in equality before the law, and a free ballot and a fair count. To this Col. Wharton J. Greens enters an emphatic dissent.

These are the reasons why we are 'a warm supporter of Col. Canaday for Congress' and these are the reasons why he will be triumphantly elected on the 7th day of November next.—*Newbernian.*

CARTHAGE, N. C., Sept. 23, 1882.

Mr. Editor:

A few days ago we held a Republican County Convention in Carthage, Moore county, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the several offices in the county, and failing to see it in you paper, I take the liberty of sending you a few lines giving the proceedings of the convention, &c.

We met on the ninth inst., and we endorsed and nominated the following men:

William P. Canaday for the Third Congressional District. O. H. Dockery for Congressman-at-Large.

Sim H. Buchanan to represent Moore and Randolph counties, and John A. Barrett for the House of Commons.

The county officers are are as follows:

Sheriff—Mm. Black.
Register—T W Retter.
Clerk Superior Court—A H McNeil.
Surveyor—Hector McKenzie.
Coroner—Geo B Kelly.

The Republicans are gaining ground in and around here every day. I expect to start off to-morrow and when I back I'll give you the points in full.

G. B. K.

Why don't the present state Superintendent of Education make a report of what has been done in his office during the past year? The fact that only 72 cents per scholar has been appropriated don't sound well, while the Democratic leaders are boasting that they are the only friends of the public schools. If they have done so much, why is the report withheld?

A FREE VOTE AND FAIR COUNT.

Let every voter in the state read and remember this, that the United States protects him by law in his right to vote as evidenced by the following extracts from the U. S. revised statutes.

By section 5,512, revised statutes of the United States, among other things it is provided that:

"If, at any registration of voters for an election for representative or delegate in the congress of the United States, any person * * * by force, threat, menace, intimidation, bribery, reward, or offer, or promise thereof, or other unlawful means, prevents or hinders any person having a lawful right to register from duly exercising such right, * * * he shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not more than three years, or by both, and shall pay the costs of the prosecution."

This section of the law is cognate to section 5,506, but is more specific in its provisions, and is in language broad enough to cover any interference with the right of a voter to register, either by offers of a voter to register, either by offers or promises of reward, or threats of violence or any punishment whatever.

But the law not only denounces as a criminal act any unwarranted intermeddling whereby a man is prevented or hindered from registering, or otherwise qualifying himself to vote, but gives to the injured party a right of action against the wrongdoer for damages, to be recovered in the Circuit Court of the United States.

Section 1,980 of the revised statutes provides:

"If two or more persons conspire to prevent by force, intimidation, or threat, any citizen who is lawfully entitled to vote, from giving his support or advocacy in a legal manner, toward or in favor of the election of any lawfully qualified person as an elector for President or Vice-President, or as a member of Congress of the United States; or to injure any citizen in person or property on account of such support or advocacy, * * * the party so injured or deprived may have an action for the recovery of damages, occasioned by such injury or deprivation, against any one or more of the conspirators."

The section next following, 1,981 gives a like remedy against every person or parsons, who, having knowledge that any of the injuries specified in section 1,980, are about to be committed, and who having power to prevent, or aid in preventing the commission of the same, neglects or refuses to do so.

Again by section 2,005 revised statutes, it is provided that:

"When, under the constitution or laws of any state, or the laws of any territory, any act is required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, and by such constitution or [illegible] an opportunity to perform such prerequisite, or to become qualified to vote, every such person or officer shall give to all citizens of the United States the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisite and to become qualified to vote."

And by section 2,006, that:

"Every person or officer charged with the duty specified in the preceding section, who refuses or knowingly omits to give full effect to that section, shall forfeit the sum of five hundred dollars to the party aggrieved by such refusal or omission, to be recovered by an action on the case, with costs, and such allowance for counsel fees as the court may deem just."

The right to register, and to vote, and to advocate, even, the election of a candidate are regarded by the law, as is evident from the foregoing provisions as rights of property, for an injury to which the citizen may be compensated in damages.

In view, and because of the harm resulting to the common weal by the prevention or suppression of a free vote in the selection of officers to fill places of public trust, the law denounces them as high crimes, and inflicts upon the perpetrators thereof heavy penalties.

Because the right to have a voice in the choice of public agents or servants, is a necessary and high privilege, the laws gives a right to sue for damages any person who is guilty of an infraction thereof, just as it furnishes a remedy for any other violation of rights of property; and in some cases the damages are fixed at five hundred dollars, and in others the amount is left to the discretion of the jury.

Let the people take due notice of these provisions of the law, and govern themselves accordingly.

WHITE OAK, Bladen County, N. C.
Sept. 16th, 1882.

Editor Post:

Please allow me space in your valuable columns to state that at about 1 o,clock on the day above specified, quite a number of persons assembled according to previous notice, and the meeting was called to order by J. C. McCallister.

F. B. Everett, candidate for the House of Commons, came forward and made a very interesting speech, after which J. C. McAlster, J. F. Graves, our candidate for sheriff, and E. W. Masters all made fine and telling speeches. And the last but not the least, came forward Dr. D. H. Miles, of Hollow Township, and made a short address, principally confining himself to the present system of county government.

After giving three cheers for Dockery, Canaday and the downfall of the old bourbon party the meeting adjourned.

W. H. FREEMAN.

Take Your Choice—Will You be Freemen or Will You be Slaves?

The bourbon papers and leaders are making strenuous efforts to coax, cajole, beg and drive into their ranks those persons who have become dissatisfied with the Democratic bourbon party. They appeal to them to stand by the colors of bourbon Democracy and support the nominees. They denounce in thundering tones all bolters and disorganizers as dangerous to the existence of their party. Nice fellows they are, making such declarations, and then wheel about and nominate the king of bolters and independents, Tom Ruffin, for Judge of the Supreme Court, and they disband in Richmond county and only nominate two fire tried Democrats on the whole ticket. White men who have been under the party lash for years, are you to still continue in the unearthly grasp of an earthly master? We don't believe you will; rise in your might and throw off your shackles and assert your mighty manhood. You who are the bone and sinew of the land have now a splendid opportunity of testing those would be Emperors now that the masses will rule. You have many reminders of how the poor white man has been treated in the Democratic bourbon party. What chance have you ever had in their conventions? none, and while they remain in power, you never will have. You are not officeseekers, but when you preferred one man, the manipulators and ring masters overruled you and put out such men as they wanted. Will you submit to continue longer under bondage? The bourbons are badly scared. They see dark staring them in the face. They first stormed, raved, and abused all the liberals who had heretofore acted with the bourbons; now they beg, and their plaintive pleadings show the desperate strait they are in. Up and at them, and revolutionize the whole state politically. They, the bourbons, are badly frightened, but at they same time they vociferously deny that they are in any danger of being defeated at the polls; but actions speak louder than words. They pretend that horrors await them under negro supremacy, should the liberals succeed—they think that you will thus be bulldozed into suppliant submission to the mandates of the ring masters' lash.—They cry negro, negro, negro, yet those same manipulators have placed colored magistrates in office in the very counties that they claimed would be ruined by negro magistrates. Hypocritically claiming to be a great party, they do their little tricks thinking that they can cover it all with their brass and impudence.

The bourbons accuse you of being officeseekers. Well that accusation is refreshing coming from the source it does. If there is an army of officeseekers in this world it is the Democratic party, and the only reason that there is a scarcity of seekers (compared with previous years, for there is still a small army) this year, is that they see no chance of success.

The bourbons bitterly deny your right to freedom of opinion, but want you to blindly follow and obey the edicts of that party which is the enemy of the poor white man. How contemptible they act, through their state committee, in declining a joint canvass. Remember this.

Voters, you have upright, faithful and fearless candidates on your state ticket, in point of ability they are far superior to the bourbon candidates. Use eternal vigilance and earliest means and we are sure to win.

In one breath they call you liberals, in another radicals; but we, the liberals and Republicans, are working for one commom good. The bourbons have forgotten that when they endorsed Greeley they abandoned every principle, and it was a notorious fact that the leaders were willing to sacrifice everything for the sake of getting some of the government pap. This then, my freemen, is the party that dares assail you for having your own individual views. They are in the last ditch and will make a stubborn fight, but we will rout them horse, foot and dragoon.

We have no divisions in our ranks—everything is in harmony—it is true that in the Second District there is two candidates, but that will not effect our state ticket. The majority is large and the indications point to O'Hara's election. There will be no more counting in of candidates on the Bourbon side. Hubbs and O'Hara will each have more votes than their opponent and each one is fully identified with the Liberal movement. I am not acquainted with Mr. Hubbs but am with Mr. O'Hara, and there is not to day in the state a man more interested in the welfare of his state than O'Hara, he his one of the ablest men in the state and his speech at Fayetteville during the Prohibition campaign was pronounced by many Democrats to be the ablest speech delivered here since the war. Vance and others not excepted. Good tidings are coming in from all quarters, the people are coming, they are determined, they are in earnest, they mean to elect their candidates—if elected they are fully determined to seat them if there is any law in the land; no more submission to wrong and fraud; no more abject kneeling to the devil he may be. Be on the alert, put none but true men on guard, work with a vim and a grand, glorious and effective victory awaits us.

Vote for Dockery, the true and tried friend of the poor man, a man who never forgot the people, a man while in Congress, was moderate and liberal in his views, at a time too when it required a man of nerve to do as he did; he is not a lawyer but will have more influence in Washington than a half dozen of our present representatives combined. Vote the balance of the ticket.

Men of the Cape Fear District, vote for William P. Canaday, he is always to the front battling for the rights of the poor man. Vote for Guthrie, young, vigorous, he has not a superior at the North Carolina bar, commencing the practice of law, at a time when it was almost dangerous for a white man to be a Republican; he has steadily overcome all opposition and to-day, has one of the largest law business in the state.

Vote for Darby, the man who was so roundly abused, the man, who with a few strokes of his pen so utterly demolished his weak opponents that even their political enemies feel sorry for them, keep that splendid magnificent letter of his before the people. Voters read it, re-read it. Commit it to memory, and ever let the people know that the gallant young Irishman gave a body of monopolists such a scathing rebuke that they have not yet recovered from the effects of it.

Vote for the entire Liberal ticket, vote to put down Bourbonism, vote for your homes and your liberties. Poor white men, poor colored men, if you not now strike for your rights at the ballot box and secure the election of the Liberal ticket you will soon thereafter not be allowed to vote unless you own fifty acres of land. That is the way things are drifting. The Bourbon orators are lauding the old style before the war. Don't you know what that means? It means to place you in slavery, to obey without murmering the orders they give you. In the old days what poor man had a chance against the slaveholder, not only in elections but even before the court?

I do not appeal to your passions. I not want to raise any enmity between you and any class of people, but I ask you to devote a few days work in this campaign to insure success for our cause. Will you do it? If you fail it may be years before you have another opportunity, then go and assert your right to think, talk and act as your please, don't be frightened at threats of being discharged from employment or loss of trade. Labor will command money, you are needed in this country.

Look out for the state, look out for your Congressman, Canaday has risen from the humble but respectable walks of life, give him your hearty support. Look out for your county—let individual preferences be set aside—go for men who will add strength to your ticket, watch your township, watch your school district, let every Liberal and Republican know that they must use eternal vigilance. Down with the King Jarvis combination, ring-master Coke and clown Vance.

Mr. Editor, I am glad to hear of your increased circulation; your paper is a power in the land, long may it wave and let us hope that after the 7th of November, it will wave over the land of the free.

CAPE FEAR.

OFFICE HOLDERS vs. THE PEOPLE.

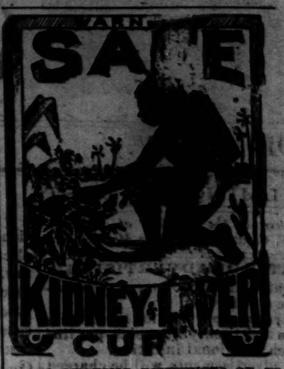
The campaign is being fought on the one side by office holders who are making a desperate fight to continue to suck at the public teat regardless of the wishes of the people; while on the other side the people, or those who have the moral courage, arraigned in favor of the public interest.

We find the following officers fighting against the people. Examine their names—they are old pigs yet they continue to fight for the teat.

Thos. J. Jarvis, Governor, salary	$1,000
Thos. Kenan, Attorney General	1,000
J. M. Worth, State Treasurer	1,000
W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State	1,000
J. C. Scarborough, Supt. Pub. Inst'n	1,000
W. F. Roberts, Auditor	1,000
Zeb. B. Vance, Senator	5,000
W. M. Ransom, "	5,000
Thos. Latham, Member Congress	5,000
J. W. Shackelford "	5,000
W. M. Cox, "	5,000
A. M. Rosbie, "	5,000
—Dowd, "	5,000
H. F. Armfield, "	5,000
Robt. R. Vance, "	5,000
—Gaither, Supt. Deaf, Dumb & Blind	1,000
—Smith, Supreme Court,	3,000
J. E. Shepherd, "	3,000
—Gilliam, Superior "	2,500
A. A. McKay, "	2,500
J. C. McRay, "	2,500
—Ship, "	2,500
3rd Dist, Swift Galloway, Solicitor	1,000
4th " —Strodick, "	1,000
5th " —— "	1,000
7th " —— "	1,000
8th " —— "	1,000
9th " —— "	1,000
R. R. Moore,	1,500
O. P. Meares, Judge Criminal Court	1,500
Senator Ransom's son	1,000
Senator Vance's son	1,000
Gilbert Dudley, Private Secretary	1,000
Treasurer Worth's son	1,000

The people have risen and they are fully determined to retrieve the state from this horde who have been so long feasting on the state. It will be seen that this crowd of suckers are drawing from the people upwards of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars per annum, and yet are not satisfied—Adding to the amount paid to the 676 county commissioners, $38,500 more, will make $178,500 per annum paid out to these Bourbon officials to fight and to prevent the people getting back their right to govern themselves. The people are anxious for local self-government and are going to try very hard to whip out the Bourbons above named. It may be a hard fight, but the people will most certainly win if they will but stand up and make a bold manly fight.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



THE LEADING SCIENTISTS OF TODAY agree that most diseases are caused by disordered Kidneys or Liver. If, therefore, the Kidneys and Liver are kept in perfect order, perfect health will be the result. This truth has only been known a short time and for years people suffered great agony without being able to find relief. The discovery of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure marks a new era in the treatment of these troubles. Made from a simple tropical leaf of rare value, it contains just the elements necessary to regulate and invigorate both of these great organs, and many restore and keep them in order. It is a POSITIVE remedy for all the diseases that cause pain in the lower part of the body—for Torpid Liver—Biliousness—Jaundice—Dizziness—Gravel—Fever—Ague—Malarial Fever, and all difficulties of the Kidneys, Liver and Urinary Organs.

It is an excellent and safe remedy for females during Pregnancy. It will control Menstruation and is invaluable for Leucorrhea or Falling of the Womb.

As a Blood Purifier it is unequaled, for it enters the organs that make the blood.

This Remedy, which has done such wonders, is put up in the LARGEST SIZED BOTTLE of any medicine upon the market, and is sold by Druggists and all dealers at $1.25 per bottle. For Diabetes, inquire for WARNER'S SAFE DIABETES CURE. It is a POSITIVE REMEDY.

H. H. Warner & Co.,
Rochester, N. Y.

JOHN WERNER,
PRATICAL GERMAN BARBER AND PERFUMER.
29 MARKET STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

MY MANY FRIENDS IN SMITHVILLE and in the country are invited to come and see me. Also Sea Captains and Commercil Travelers. The best workmen and the finest accommodations in the city.

I beg to inform the public that I can found at Mr. JOHN WERNER'S, prepare to wait upon all who favor me with a call.

JAMES H. CARRAWAY.
may 14—tf

BROWN & PEARSON.
FASHIONABLE HAIR DRESSING AND Shaving Saloon, No. 23 North Front Street. Best Workmen employed. Prices as usual. Give us a call. apl 9-1y

CAMERON, N. C, June 20, 1882.
WE DESIRE TO INFORM OUR friends and the traveling public generally, that we have opened a barber shop and eating saloon at this place. Shaving done neatly, and meals furnished at all hours. Give us a trial. HAGANS & HUSKE
June 25 1f Propistors

Sale of Land by Public Auction.
BY VIRTUE AND IN PURSUANCE OF an order of sale, made on the 25th day of July, A. D., 1882, by the Superior Court of the County of New Hanover, State of North Carolina, in a certain penal proceeding pending in said Court, wherein Robert M. Devane as administrator of William S. Devane, deceased, and Laura M. Devane are Plaintiffs, and William S. Devane, Jr., Duncan L. Devane Elijah P. Devane and others are Defendants, the undersigned as administrator of William S. Devane, deceased, and Commissioner appointed by the aforesaid order, made in said cause, will sell by public auction to the highest bidder, at the Courthouse door in the City of Wilmington in the County of New Hanover, aforesaid, on Monday, the 2nd day of October, A. D. 1882, at 12 o'clock, M., a certain lot or parcel of land situate in said City of Wilmington and bounded and described as follows: Beginning in the Western line of Seventh Street, sixty feet Southwardly from the Southwestern intersection of Nixon and South streets, thence Southwardly with South street thirty feet, thence Westwardly parallel with Nixon street, one hundred and fifty feet to Love street, thence Northwardly with Love street, thirty feet, thence Eastwardly, parallel with Nixon street, one hundred and fifty feet to the beginning, and being a part of lots Nos. 1 and 2 in Bloxt 229 according to the plan of said city, by James & Brown. Terms of the sale: One third of the purchase money cash, and the balance in two equal payments in three and six months respectively, with interest from the confirmation of the sale by the Court. Notes with sufficient security for the deferred payments will be required of purchaser, and the title to the said premises will be reserved until all the purchase money is paid.

This the 28th day of August, A. D. 1882.
E. M. DEVANE,
Administrator and Commissioner

Greater Inducements
PURCHASERS OF GROCERIES!
MAY BE FOUND
At the Large Wholesale Establishment
Adrian & Vollers,
AT
S. E. Corner Front and Dock
Than can possibly be offered elsewhere.
AND IN THEIR STOCK!
WILL BE FOUND
Every Thing in the Grocery Line
That a Dealer or Consumer needs.
Selections for the Country Trade amp Ie and superior.
Jan 25—tf

THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, OCT. 1, 1882.

BRANDIVILLE, Robeson County, Sept. 18th, 1882.

Editor Post:

Thinking a line or two from old Robeson would not be out of place, I concluded in my imperfect way to apprize you of the outlook in this part of the political vineyard. The people want a change. The Democratic party has been in power for the last ten or twelve years in North Carolina, and when we ask the question, what has it done for the farmer or the laboring class? The answer is wafted back on every breeze, nothing! It is confidently believed that the good people of Robeson, and we hope of the state, are about to wake up out of the fatal slumber into which they have fallen, and go to the polls next November like freemen and vote for men who will regard their wishes, and labor in the halls of legislation for their interests. Poor white men, and they constitute a large class, will not be prevented from breaking away from the ranks of the Bourbon Democracy by the old foolish cry of "nigger."

When the poor white man looks upon his poor innocent children and reflects that the Democratic party has nothing in store for them but slavery, disfranchisement and degradation, the party whip, the cry of "nigger" radical, &c., will have but little terror in them to him.

There is little said by the honest, hard working, oppressed laboring men of this county, it is the calm that preceeds the great storm that will break over the country in November next in an overwhelming majority for liberalism, a free ballot, an honest count and equal rights.

The Democratic party claims to have done wonders in the way of public schools and education. Well, here in Robeson county, I believe there is about eighty cents apportionment to each child between the ages six and twenty-one years, enough to send the child to school to a cheap teacher just about fifteen days in one year. How is that for education? How long will it take at that rate for a boy or girl to acquire even what is called a common school education? Not in ninety-nine years.

Then there is the great burden of keeping up and opening out the public roads falling on the shoulders of the few, and at times too, when they can least afford to spare the time, what has the great Democracy done for them? We think they will answer at the next election themselves and tell what has been done for them,

Yours truly,

LIBERAL.

Shaken out of His Shoes.

We have often heard of men having been "shaden out of their booots," but it is a literal fact that Mr. Price, at Pittsboro, made Bennett "shuck his shoes." A gentleman who was present informs us that he has never heard a more forcible, or a stronger speech from the lips of any man than was uttered by Mr. Price. His delivery was excellent, and his manner winning, and he was listened to throughout his speech with profound attention by a very large number of the citizens of Chatham; and his speech had a fine effect. Not a coarse word nor an unbecoming or personal allusion of an offensive nature concerning any of the bourbon party escaped his lips. He spoke for two hours.

Bennett followed in a speech of about the same length. He commenced his harangue by a coarse and unmanly allusion, and throughout exhibited himself as an empty ranter and vulgar gymnastic mountebank. His remarks were scattering and his arguments flimsy and puerile, which would have disgraced an average boy at a cross roads school. He evidently had no respect for his hearers as was evidenced by his exceedingly vulgar expressions and ungrateful manner. In the height of his harangue, he "shucked his shoes" and ranted in his stocking feet, leaving the vile emanations from his lips meet and bleed with stench from his pedal extremities.

What a spectacle! The candidate of the bourbon aristocracy engaged in coarse rebaldry in his stocking feet before an intelligent audience in the county of Chatham.

He did not meet the issues presented by Mr. Price in the debate, and his labored dodging and circus antics did not strengthen, but weakened, his failing cause.

If he meets Mr. Price again it would not surprise us if before the conclusion of his speech he was not forced to appear before his audience in the scant costume of the Georgia Major—a pair spurs and a dingy shirt collar

---

The latest news from the Maine election shows that the Republican plurality is likely to exceed 10,000. This is a more signal triumph than many Republicans ventured to hope for. It remains the only party in which the people have confidence. The Democrats may twist and turn the figures as they please; they cannot find in them anything to show that the people distrust them any less than they have for a quarter of a century.

No wonder old man Jenkins is down on the revenue when has attempt to get into it has cost him so much.

A FATAL MISTAKE.

How a Blundering Judgment May be Responsible for the Most Serious Results.

Mr. Edwin Booth said recently that he supposed his lungs were affected, having a persistent cough until he saw Dr. MacKenzie, of London, who found that this symptom arose from a disturbance of the liver.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The above item, which has been going the rounds of the press, is of no special significance other than to the personal friends of Mr. Booth, except that it brings to light a truth of the greatest importance to the world. Few people pass through life without the affliction of a cough at some point in their career. In most cases this is considered the result of a cold or the beginning of consumption, and thousands have become terrified at this revelation and have sought by a change of air and the use of cough medicines to avert the impending disaster. It may safely be said that more than half the coughs which are afflicting the world to-day do not have their origin in the lungs but are the result of more serious troubles in other organs of the body, "Liver coughs" are exceedingly common and yet are almost wholly misunderstood. Arising from disordered state of the liver they show their results by congesting the lungs. In fact, the efforts of the liver to throw of the disease, produce coughing even when the lungs themselves are in a healthy state.

But it is a mistake to suppose that such delicate tissues as the lungs can long remaing in a healthy condition when they are being constantly agitated by coughing. Such a theory would be absured. Consumption, which was feared at first, is certain to take place unless something is done to check the cause. This must be plain to every thoughtful mind. It stands to reason, therefore, that the only way in which "liver coughs" can be removed is by restoring the liver to health.

In this connection another fact of great importance becomes known, which can best be explained by the relation of an actual event. Mr. W——, a wealthy cattle dealer of Colorado, became greatly reduced in health and came east to Chicago for the purpose of being cured. He consulted Dr. J——, one of the leading physicians of the country on pulmonic subjects and began treatmant for the cure of his lungs. But his cough increased while his strength decreased. Finanlly he determined to consult another physician and applied to Dr. B——. After a careful examination he was informed that his lungs were perfectly sound, while his kidneys were in a most terrible condition. He had all the apparent symptoms of consumption but he was suffering from the terrible Bright's disease. The symptoms of consumption are often sure indications of Bright's disease.

The above truths regarding coughs, have been known by the leading physicians for several years but the public have never been informed of them.—They are serious facts, however, and should be understood by all, so that that dangers which might otherwise prove fatal may be avoided. They clearly prove one great truth which is, that the kidneys and liver are such vital organs that their health should be constantly guarded. The distressing, hacking cough, which is often dreaded as the forerunner of consumption and the wasting strength which accompanies it, in all probability may arise from weakened or diseased kidneys or liver, to restore which would cause returning health. How this most desirable end may be attained has long been a problem, but few people of intelligence at the present day have longer any doubts that the popular remedy known as Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure has done more to correct, relieve and restore these organs than any other preparation ever before known. There are hundreds of instances which have occurred within the past three months where individuals have believed themselves the victims of consumption, when, in reality it was deranged kidneys and liver, which this remarkable medicine has completely cured, as witness the following statement:

Buffalo, N. Y., July 6, 1882.—I believe it to be a fact that thousands of cases of so-called consumption can be successfully treated by simply using Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure as directed. I was one of the "given up to die" persons—had every symptom of the last stage of consuption—bad cough of four years standing, night sweats, chills, etc., etc. A season south did no good, and the fact was the case looked discouraging. I took Warner's Safe Liver and Kidney Cure, and in three months I regained over twenty pounds and my health was fully restored.

W. C. BEACH,
Foreman Buffalo Rubber Type Foundry.

There are thousands of people in America to-day who believe they are the victims of consumption and destined to an early grave and who are trying to save themselves by the use of consumption cures but are growing worse each hour. Let all such persons stop and calmly consider whether they are not seeking to check a disease in the lungs when it is located in the kidneys and liver. Let them then treat disease in its original stronghold and by the remedy which has been proven to be the most effective and then look for the return of health and happiness which such treatment is sure to bring.

A Dakota girl advertises as follows: "I mean business. If there is any young man in this county who has as much sand in him as a pound of plug tobacco, I want to hear from him. I have a tree claim and a homestead, am a good cook and not afraid of work, and am willing to do my part. If any man with a like amount of land and a decent face and carcass wants a good wife, I can fill the bill."

The present system of county government means taxation without representation. The framers of the justly celebrated Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence were in favor of electing county officers by the freemen of the country, and yet bourbon Democrats say that it is undemocratic for the people to have this right restored to them

PAYMENT OF SPECIAL TAX BONDS.

In their desperation the Bourbon leaders are endeavoring to impress upon the people that unless the Democrats are kept in power that the people will be compelled by enormous taxation to pay the special tax bonds.—This is the veriest bosh ever talked to sensible people. These bonds have been repudiated by the State in every conceivable manner and the state is prohibited by the following amendment to the constitution from ever paying them without a vote of the people to that effect:

"Nor shall the General Assemby assume or pay, or authorize the collection of any tax to pay, either directly or indirectly, expressed or implied, any debt or bond incurred, or issued, by authority of the convention of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, nor any debt or bond, incurrred or issued by the Legislature of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight either at its special session of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, or at its regular sessions of the years one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight and one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine and one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine and one thousand eight hundred and seventy except the bonds issued to fund the interest on the old debt of the State unless the proposing to pay the same shall have first been submitted to the people and by them ratified by the vote of a majority of all the qualified voters of the State, at a regular election held for that purpose."—*Section 6, Article I, Constitution of North Carolina.*

The Supreme Court in the case against the city of Memphis, has decided that that court has no power to appoint officers for a State and compel them to levy and collect taxes to pay debts incurred by the State through its Legislature. So that there is no means by which the special tax bonds can be paid other than by amending the constitution or by a vote of the people authorizing the Legislature to pay said bonds. The attempt to deceive the people upon this point is based upon the idea that the people are arrant fools, or that they desire to be humbugged by Bourbon Democrats. The desperation of despair is upon the Bourbon leaders, otherwise they would not cling to such transparent demagoguery.—*Raleigh Visitor.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GEN. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE
Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Company.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 25, 1882.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

ON AND AFTER June 25, 1882, at 1.00 P. M., the following Passenger Schedule will be run on this road:

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN (Daily)
Nos. 48 West and 47 East.

Leave Wilmington	10.10 P M
Leave Florence	2 57 A M
Arrive at C. C. & A. Junction	6.20 A. M
Arrive at Columbia	6.40 A. M
Leave Columbia	10.00 P. M
Leave C. C. & A. Junction	10 20 P. M
Leave Florence at	1.50 A. M
Arrive at Wilmington	6.20 A M

Night Mail and Passenger train, Daily, No 40 West, and Day Mail and Passenger Train, No 42 East.

Leave Wilmington	11.10 P. M
Arrive at Florence	2.47 A. M
Leave Florence	1.00 P. M
Arrive at Wilmington	5.15 P M

Train 43 stops at all stations.

Nos. 40 stops only at Flemington, Whitevelle, Fair Bluff, Marion.

Passengers for Columbia, and all points on G. & C. R. R., C., C. & A. R. R. Stations, Aiken Junction, and all points beyond, should take No. 48 Night Express.

Separate Pullman Sleepers for Charleston and for Augusta on train 47.

All trains run solid between Charleston and Wilmington.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
General Sup't.
A. POPE, Gen'l Passenger Agent.
june 25-tf

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, Wilmington, N. C., June 25, 1882.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after June 25, 1882, at 6.40 p. m. Passenger Trains on the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows:

DAY MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN
Daily—Nos. 47 North and 48 South.

Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot at	6.40 A M
Arrive at Weldon	12.50 P M
Leave Weldon	3.37 P M
Arrive at Wilmington, Front St. Depot	9.30 P M

FAST THROUGH MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAINS, Daily—Nos. 45 North and 46 South.

Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot at	3.35 P M
Arrive at Weldon	11.55 P M
Leave Weldon	6.10 P M
Arrive at Wilmington, Front Street Depot	1.35 P M

Train No 46 South will stop only at Rocky Mount, Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia

Trains on Tarboro Branch Road leave Rocky Mount for Tarboro at 12 00 M. and 7.15 P M. daily. Returning, leave Tarboro at 8.00 A M and 3 P M daily.

Train No. 47 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North Daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Train No. 45 runs daily and makes close connection for all points north via Richmond and Washington. No 47 makes close connection for Tarboro.

All trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
General Sup't.
A. POPE, Gen'l Passenger Agent.
june 25-tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CAUTION.

WOLFE'S

Schiedam

Aromatic

SCHNAPPS.

IT HAVING BEEN BROUGHT TO OUR attention that imitations of our article are being sold in this market, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the vending of any article, with any alterations of trade marks above described, will be prosecuted under a recent act of the U. S. Congress.

UDO FUD WOLFE'S SONNE CO.,
21 Beaver Street, New York.
19.nov12—

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Midland North Carolina Railway.
Atlantic and North Carolina Division.

Time Table, No. 1.
In Effect Sunday, July 16th, 1882.

Express, Passenger and Mail Trains run on this road as follows:

Arrive. P.M.	Leave. P.M.	STATIONS.	Arrive. P.M.	Leave. P.M.
		CENTRAL DIVIS'N		
	6 00	SMITHFIED		2 10
6 15	6 20	Pine Level Avenue	2 43	2 11
6 35	6 40	Holts Mill	2 56	2 51
6 46	6 51	Princeton	3 01	2 01
7 10	7 11	Copeland's	3 17	3 17
7 26		GOLDSBORO	3 30	
		A & N C DIVISION		
	1 00	GOLDSBORO		4 30
1 27	1 32	Best's	4 53	4 53
1 50	2 05	La Grange	5 06	5 08
2 23	2 35	Falling Creek	5 23	5 23
2 51	3 16	KINSTON	5 38	5 43
3 50	3 55	Dover	6 14	6 14
4 16	4 21	Core	6 33	6 33
4 43	4 45	Tuscarora	6 50	6 50
4 51	4 55	Clarke's	6 58	6 58
5 20	5 50	NEW BERN	7 29	7 30
6 21	6 35	Riverdale	8 02	8 02
6 31	6 34	Croatan	8 07	8 07
6 52	6 55	Havelock	8 24	8 24
7 24	7 35	Newport	8 49	8 53
7 44	7 44	Wildwood	9 00	9 00
7 52	7 52	Hollywood	9 06	9 06
8 05	8 07	San Souci Hotel	9 17	9 19
8 08	8 13	Atlantic Hotel	9 20	9 24
8 16		MOREHEAD Depot	9 27	

Train 48 connects with North Carolina train bound west at 1:00 p. m., and with Wilmington & Weldon train bound South at 6:44 and 8:29 p. m.

Train 47 connects with North Carolina train from the west, arriving at Goldsboro 4:12 p. m., and with Wilmington & Weldon train from the South, arriving at Goldsboro, 9:50 a. m.

Train 4 connects with Wilmington & Weldon train bound south, arriving at Goldsboro 6:54 and 8:29 p. m., and bound North, leaving Goldsboro at 9:00 p. m.

Train 3 connects with Wilmington & Weldon train from the north, arriving at Goldsboro 6:44 p. m.

Trains 3 and 4 are specially adapted for local travel, and will carry first and second class coaches. Baggage will be checked on these trains.

J. W. ANDREWS,
Chief Engineer and General Manager.

CALL AT THE
NEW STORE,
And examine the endless variety of
TAPLE AND FANCY
GOCERIES
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT
Crapon & Pickett's
No. 16 & 18 South Front Street.
may 21 tf

GEO. N. LAMPHERE,
REAL ESTATE AGENT.
Morehead, Minn.
FOR SALE.
—Town Lots in—
Morehead, Minn. and Fargo D. T.
IMPROVED and UNIMPROVED FARMS Large and Small, in Minnesota and Dakota, all in the famous
RED RIVER VALLEY,
where the soil produce more Wheat, Oats, Barley or Potatoes, of a Better Quality and at less cost and labor per acre, than any soil in the world.
Land is advancing in Value 50 to 100 per cent. each year.
LOTS for $100 to $1000 each.
FARMS for $5 to $20 an acre.
Buy Now and Reap the Benefits of a Rise next Fall and Winter.
Money invested at 10 per cent. per annum, net, with the best real estate security.
For descriptive circular, list of property, prices and terms, address with stamp,
GEORGE N. LAMPHERE,
Morehead, Minn.
jul 30-tf

REAL ESTATE
AGENCY.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
WILL BUY AND SELL REAL ESTATE:
Negotiate Loans on
REAL ESTATE
Anywhere in North Carolina.
Office with B. R. TAYLOR, Esq., one Door West of Post Office.
O. H. BLOCKER.
Mch 19 tf.

ROCK LIME
FOR BUILDING PURPOSES.
FRESHLY BURNED
DELIVERED IN WILMINGTON
At $1.25 Per Barrel.
Also
Agricultural Lime
and Carbonate of Lime
French Bro's.,
ROCKY POINT, N C.
Jan 29 tf.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT
GEORGE MYERS'
OLD STAND.
11 & 13 SO. FRONT STREET
CAN BE HAD
Delicacies
FOR THE
Dinner Table.

The New Liquor Department is the best in the State. The Choicest
SHERIES, BRANDIES, CORDIALS AND CHAMPAGNES,
Celebreted PONEY WHISKEY,
BLUE GRASS, and the new brand of Whiskey,
Between The Acts!
Don't fail to look at the fine display of LIQUORS.
SODA CRACKERS
AND
MILK BISCUIT!
MINCE MEAT
AND
PLUMB PUDDING,
And the Choicest
FamilY SupplieS!
Prices will suit as well as goods, at
11 & 13 SO. FRONT ST

J. C. SCOTT,
Boot and Shoe Maker.
SHOPS ON PRINCESS BETWEEN Third and Fourth, and on Front between Market and Princess streets. Best workmen employed. Work done on shortest notice. Second-handed shoes bought for Cash. A Confectionery Stand attached. Call and see me. dec 25 1y.

SCHUTTE'S CAFE,
NO. 2 GRANITE ROW, FRONT STREET,
I HAVE JUST OPENED MY FASHIONABLE
RESTAURANT.
I am prepared to take boarders by the
DAY,
WEEK, and
MONTH
First Class Acommodations for Ladies.
The very best will be furnished that can be purchased in this or the
NORTHERN MARKETS.
Liquors, Wines, &c.,
Will be of
SUPERIOR QUALITY.
The City of Wilmington has long needed a First Class and
Fashionable Cafe.
FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
And it is my purpose to supply this want.
Meals furnished at all hours of the Day, and up to 12 o'clock at Night.
Conducted on the
EUROPEAN STYLE.
F. A. SCHUTTE,
Proprietor.
November 21—tf

CHAS. KLEIN
Undertaker and Cabinet Maker.
All Orders promptly attended to.
The finest CASKETS, the best WORK and the most LIBERAL TERMS.
Shop on Princess between Front and Second. dec 24-tf

RAILROADS.

Carolina Central Railroad Company.

OFFICE GEN'L SUPERINTENDENT, Wilmington, N. C., Sept 30, 1882.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after Sept. 30, 1882, the following Schedule will be operated on this Railroad:

PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN; DAILY.

No. 1	Leave Wilmington	3.45 P M
	Arrive at Charlotte at	7.— A M
No. 2	Leave Charlotte at	7.55 P M
	Arrive at Wilmington at	9.50 A M

Trains No. 1 and 2, stop at regular stations only, and points designated in the Company's Time Table.

SHELBY DIVISION, PASSENGER, MAIL, EXPRESS AND FREIGHT.
Daily except Sundays.

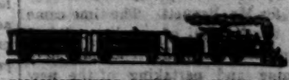
Leave Charlotte	9.20 A. M
Arrive at Shelby	12.20 P. M.
Leave Shelby	1.40 P. M
Arrive at Charlotte	5.40 P. M

Trains No. 1 and 2 make close connection at Hamlet with R. & A. Trains to and from Raleigh, and at Charlotte with Shelby Division Train.

Through Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Charlotte and Raleigh and Charlotte.

V. Q. JOHNSON,
Gen'al Superintendent.
jan. 9 tf

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, Petersburg Railroad Company, Petersburg, Va., June 4, 1882.



COMMENCING SUNDAY, JUNE 7, 1882 trains on this road will run as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

BOSTON AND SAVANNAH FAST MAIL.
Leave Petersburg daily (Wash'n st. depot) at 4.09 P. M
(Stops only at Belfield.)
Arrive at Weldon at 8.54 P. M

NEW YORK EXPRESS.
Leave Petersburg daily (Washington street depot) at 1.00 P. M
Arrive at Weldon at 5.20 P. M

FREIGHT.
Leave Petersburg daily (except Sunday) at 10.00 P M.
Arrive at Weldon 8.35 P. M.

GOING NORTH.

BOSTON AND SAVANNAH FAST MAIL.
Leave Weldon daily at 12.05 A. M
Arrive at Petersburg at 2.25 A. M

NEW YORK EXPRESS.
Leave Weldon daily at 1.10 A. M
Arrive at Petersburg at 3.19 P. M

FREIGHT.
Leave Weldon daily (except Sunday) at 6.00 P. M
Arrive at Petersburg at 1.05 P. M

Sleeping cars and first class coaches on night and day trains.

No change of cars between Wilmington and Washington.

Through tickets sold to all Eastern and Southern points and baggage checked through.

Passengers going south will purchase tickets and check baggage at Washington street depot.

Passengers going north and stopping at Petersburg, will claim their baggage at Washington street depot.

Freight trains on this road are intended exclusively for freight, and no provision is made on them for the comfort and convenience of passengers. Persons who travel on these trains are specially notified that they are liable to delays, inconveniences and risks not incident to passenger trains.

Agents are not required to open their offices for the sale of tickets for freight trains North bound freight trains stop all night at Mt Airy, and all passengers will be discharged at that point.

R. M. SULLY, Gen'l Supt.
W. P. TAYLOR Gen'l Ticket Agent.
W. J. BROWN, Dispatcher of Trains.
feb 13-tf

BOOTS AND SHOES.
I AM PREPARED TO MAKE AND REpair Boots and Shoes in the very best workmanlike manner. Work guaranteed.
JAMES W. TAYLOR.
Second between Princess and Chestnut Sts apl 19-tf.

AMERICAN POLITICS,
BY
HON. THOMAS V. COOPER.
1100 PAGES. History of all Political Parties, by Senator Cooper. It gives everything pertaining to politics and unites history, instruction and ready reference. Sold only by subscription; but subscriptions sent direct will be forwarded by mail or C. O. D., at Publishing Company's expense. Agents now wanted. Must apply early, for Territory is being rapidly assigned. Prospectus now ready.
Address FIRESIDE PUBLISHING CO
may 14 20 North Seventh street, Phila.

Home Made Candy,
PURE AND WHOLESOME.
All Kinds Made Fresh every day at
C. E. JEVENS,
Second St. 2d door below Post Office.
dec31ly

NORTH CAROLINA HOUSE,
J. D. STELLJES, - - PROPRIETOR.
CORNER SECOND AND PRINCESS STREETS.
CHRISTMAS is at hand. THERE the Proprietor is always on HAND, standing ready to serve the finest luxury in the State. A Restaurant attached. Where the best the market affords can be found at all hours. The best of cooks and the politest waiters are the only ones employed.
dec 21-1y

Sam'l W. Holden.
I HAVE A GAS-FITTING and PLUMBING Establishment on the South side of Market between 2nd and 3rd streets. I am prepared to do the very best work at reasonable terms. I guarantee satisfaction. I invite the public, who may need the services of a first-class Plumber, to call and see me before making arrangements elsewhere.
SAMUEL W. HOLDEN,
Market between 2nd and 3rd Sts.,
Wilmington, N. C.
apl 26-tf

THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY, Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,
SUNDAY MORNING, OCT. 1, 1882.

Col. Bennett's Appointment.

CARTHAGE, Moore Co., N. C.,
September 16th, 1882.

EDITOR POST:—A few scattering Democrats from off the farthest borders of Moore have assembled here to-day for the purpose of listening to the great orator, whose public notice has been billed at cross-roads and on noticeable trees through the county for near two weeks. We regret much to report to the public that Mr. Bennett was over-pursuaded by some one who alleged falsely to be his friend, to challenge Col. O. H. Dockery to this appointment. It was rumored here that Col. Dockery would be in Carthage on the 16th, so the news came this morning that orator Bennett had an appointment in the western part of the state. It is an established fact that Mr. Bennett acted extremely wise in disappointing the people if he had the slightest idea that the congressional horn that jarred him so severely in Fayetteville would be present to-day. Poor old Dr. Worth chanced to be present, I presume purposely, as a substitute for Mr. Bennett. The time came and the handful of people gathered around him, while the remainder were examing and partaking of the new goods which some of the merchants were gathering in from the north, and others were amusing themselves by trading and running horse races on the back streets. Though with all these discouragements the old doctor arose, it appears, with courage, and began unfolding a great bundle of statistical records. He then pursued the course the Governor, in speaking, takes in regard to the curtailed sum of money the government of North Carolina with, compared with the enormous amount that the Republicans required to run it with while in power. The doctor perceiving that the people were worn out with that topic last campaign he then based his theme on the white man's supremacy in the state of North Carolina.

He spoke in an austere manner concerning the negro's illiteracy in the state; not recognizing the fact that there are colored men in the state that can measure arms with those whom he looks upon with honor. He is of the opinion that if the county government had remained in the hands of the people North Carolina to-day would have had nigger judges. Great care was exercised in showing the people that any other except the present form of county government would give them negro magistrates, &c. Their attention was then called to the negroes in the eastern counties; the nigger nominee for congress, the solicitor, register of deeds, the mayor, &c. At this juncture the doctor's audience was getting slim, and those present appeared dull and much fatigued. After speaking about the normal schools the Democrats had located in different parts of the state, and the asylum, he pretty soon ceased his vain efforts.

The Republicans are gaining ground daily, especially in Moore, where the Democrats accept such substitutes as Mr. Worth and Mr. Maurice Q. Waddell, who attempted to reply to Col. Dockery here last August.

While other fine eloquence was displayed and floated off on the desert air, we could hear occasionally in the streets applause for Canaday, Dockery and Guthrie, and Buchanan for the Senate.

Yours, MOORE.

IDAHO, N. C., Sept. 18, 1882.

Mr. Editor:

As the time approaches for the great political contest, we hear of meetings here and there, and have daily assurances that the Liberal movement is steadily receiving fresh accessions. The sound thinking people of our state have long wished for an opportunity to throw off bourbon rule. They now have it, and I assure you they will make good use of the opportunity.

The days of boss rule are numbered, and their acts will be recorded in history as so many monuments of the former political degeneracy of our good old state. The people are determined to rule, and as a preliminary, they propose to do away with bourbon rule.

From the inroads made by the Democratic party on the liberty of the people, one would think that the ante bellum days were not far off. In those days the poor white man and the colored man were disfranchised. The war came on, and as a result they both have a right to vote. Now a word of warning, ye hard fisted, sunburned voters, come out from among them, and for once in your life go to the polls on the 7th of November and strike a blow for liberty; come and act as freemen, vote as your own conscience teaches you is for the best interest of your country. If you will do this we will undoubtedly have better times. We want a free ballot and a fair count, and we are determined to have it. We want to elect our county officers, the bourbons are opposed to it and want to appoint them.

Mr. Editor, owing to some misunderstanding on the part of some whipcrackers as to my position in this campaign, I will here state that I heartily endorse the nominations made by the Liberal and endorsed by the Republican party, and shall render to the nominees my hearty support. I also endorse the administration of President Arthur, as every true patriot should do.

Hoping that this will satisfy the most credulous, and with many wishes for the success of our combined effort against bourbon misrule from Congressman-at-Large to township constable.

I am very truly yours,
W. G. HALL.

VANCE AT FAYETTEVILLE.

He Came, He Saw—He did not Conquer.

To-day, Saturday, 23d, the bourbon democracy held their grand bolstering meeting to revive the drooping spirits of their scattered forces.

It was their county convention day and also the day for Vance to speak. They were afraid that they would not have a crowd unless they combined the two shows, and for that reason Judge Bennett's appointment yesterday was withdrawn and the above named coalition made.

About 10 o'clock, A. M., Vance, the John Lowlow of democracy, arrived; for some time the Vance show had been advertised by posters on houses and at cross-roads and on pine trees. Appeals were made for a big turn out, and the leaders promised that there would be one thousand horsemen in line.

By actual count there was 105 horses mounted by men, boys and infants, some in line not being over 10 or 12 years of age. What a fall, my countrymen! There is a large crowd in town but many of them are here on business, as at this time of year there is always a crowd in town on Saturday; many of them openly declared that they will vote the Liberal ticket. The democracy is on its last legs and if our convention on next Saturday will only act wisely, we will give them an overwhelming defeat.

The bourbon Democratic county convention, now in session, was organized amidst noise and confusion, then adjourned to another hall, then was about to break up in a row, and adjourned awhile to keep cool; assembled again and after quarreling and almost fighting, nominated a Legislative ticket. It was hard work to get any one to agree to run, but at last A. J. Bethune, Esq., and Geo. M. Rose, Esq. were placed upon the ticket to be slaughtered. Mr. Rose is a lawyer of this town, a clever gentleman and a man of fair ability, he is like "Barkis," always willing, and it was refreshing and cool to see him decline the nomination several times during the convention, when he knew all the time that there was no prospect of his election, and his reason for running is as follow: He occupied a seat in the last Legislature to which he never was elected, tickets for his opponent, Colonel Lutterloh being placed in the wrong box at two precincts in the western part of the county. The colored men could not read, and during the day the legislative box was moved and another box put in its place. Mr. Rose is ambitious and his political aspirations are very high, and he thinks that if he should happen to get to the legislature by mistake of ballot, that he could be elected speaker; his mouth has been wattering for that sweet morsal for several years. These will be no changing of boxes this time, we will have competent men to look after that. As to Mr. Bethune, he announced himself as an independent candidate for legislative honors, but the bourbons got him off the track; he is also a very clever gentleman, but he can't walk in. The ticket upon the whole, in a political point, is a weak one.

After the convention adjourned the people assembled to hear Governor Senator Railroad Vance speak. Vance was then eloquently introduced by Capt. N. W. Ray in his usual pleasant manner.

The great clown and jester to the court of King Jarvis stood up, and commenced joking and telling yarns, to not over 450 voters. There is no use to occupy your valuable space, for it was the poorest speech that Vance ever made. He did not advance anything new—his remarks on the tariff ought to have made votes for our side. Gov. Vance looked over the crowd and didn't smile, but apologised for the small crowd by saying the county convention had been in session so late that many had gone home. Arraigned the Republican party for misconduct in office; spoke of the Republicans promising to build railroads and educate the children; said that the Republicans issued $34,000,000 to build railroads and built none—he forgot to say that a majority of said bonds were put in the hands of the Democratic Presidents; said that the Republican party did not educate a single child, said expenditures under Republican rule was ten times what it was before the war; said that in 1870, without warning from the Democratic leaders, the people rose and put down the Republican party, said all the leaders were afraid but him (was this not a slam on Jarvis, Cox and others), claimed that he did it all; said that the school fund was now over $650,000 (then we say where is it, the schools only run from 2 to 4 months; said that the Democratic party had arraigned it so that you could get on a locomotive at Salisbury and ride to California—he forgot to say that they did not do it all; spoke of the interest of the property owners under Democratic rule, but failed to refer to the taking away of the poor man's rights; said the party now attempting to get control of the state was the same old party under a new name, said the old Republican was still the one. He gave some taffy to the people of Cumberland complimenting them in his usual manner, plainly showing that he is the same demagogue. He here in one of his stale jokes immitated a drunken man, and did it so well that you could see that he was experienced; his statements in regard to the liberal movement were falsehood's from beginning to end; he touched upon prohibition and tried to explain, but utterly failed—he did not tell the people how he attempted to straddle the fence on that question.—Vance said that nearly all the young and old Democrats who had been wavering were coming back to the Democratic fold; said the liberal party was dead, and that it had come down to the old Republican party, except a few who had been bought; spoke of Dave Jenkins's letter. A few years ago in his speeches Governor Vance said that Dave Jenkins was so corrupt that a decent man would not vote for him; said the Republican party oppressed the state once and would do it again; said the only hobby the liberals had now was probibition and change of county government. Vance made an appeal to the people on county government, and read from the platform of the liberal party, and wound up by quoting Josh Billings, in fact very few remarks of his were original. His speech was mainly quotations from Josh Billings, Bill Arp and John Lowlow. Said the revenue officers came to your house, armed to the teeth, and demanded payment, and if they found a little tobacco or whiskey that was not all right, they hustled the parties off to Albany penitentiary; said a man did not vote for President, but voted for electors; he spoke of convictions before Judge Bond on packed juries—this is a slam on Democrats who were on said juries; said the old forefathers instituted the system of appointment of magistrates and gave a glowing account of how we prospered; he didn't, however, say that before the war a poor white man could not vote for state senator unless he owned fifty acres of land. Tried to taffy the negro by not blaming them for plundering the people, but said they ought not to have put men in who would do it.

His speech fell flat hundred of people came to town that refused to hear him. He is playing out in this state—people are becoming more and more enlightened and are tired of listening to clowns. Upon the whole the work done by the Democrats on that day helped the liberal tickets. Dissatisfaction and rebellion in the Democratic ranks is now plainly seen. We are moving—we are coming—look for good tidings from old Cumberland in November.

CAPE FEAR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 25, 1882.

Mr. Editor:

Our Congressman-at-Large, Hon. O. H. Dockery, a gentleman that posses great powers and stands pre-eminent as a leader, as a counselor, a friend of human rights, a friend of the poor and devoted to the best interest of the laboring and working classes of our people, as well as the business men of our state. Let these classes but do their duty, looking well to their own interests by sending the Hon. O. H. Dockery to the Congress of the United States. He is a gentleman distinguished chiefly for his strict sense of justice and sterling integrity of character. An outlook over the field of contest by one who has any political knowledge will give assurance of victory to the Republican party of North Carolina.

I am yours truly,
J. D. BURKE.

BRUNSWICK Co., N. C. Sept. 29, 1882.

Mr. Editor:

Seeing Ex-Treasurer David A. Jenkins' letter published in the Democratic press I desire to say that in the days of Republican extravagance and misrule, this man stuck close to his party, and now when they having got rid of the corrupt element, and nominate men good and true, for public office, desiring to do their best for the people, this man dissents and endeavors to neutralize their efforts.

I, Mr. Editor, want no office, would not take one, I desire only good honest government and the burial of all prejudice and passion born of the war, that our people, black and white, may pursue their happiness in peace.

M. W. HILBUN,
A Liberal Democrat.

The hurrah manner of the bourbon party, which has characterized their former political campaign, has been in the present campaign either abandoned or forgotten, or else the dispirited condition of the "bosses" has thrown a damper upon their deluded followers.

The latter reason is undoubtedly correct. It is not an uncommon thing to hear the leaders use the proposition V. in speaking of the result of the election pending. They qualify these predictions, as to bourbon success, invariably. Success with them this year depends upon so many contingencies that in despair they virtuallly concede an overwhelming victory to the Liberal Republicans. And such will be the case.

The Only Failure at Point Caswell Occurred on 26th inst.

For weeks the great and omnipotent harbingers of future events at that place have called the attention and invoked the presence of the people of the surrounding country to the great events which would take place there on that day. That the inimitable Vance, the peculiarly spicy and able Stedman, the irresistable Staples of Greensboro, the magnificently unique, patriotic, generous and noble Polk would all be there to interest and enlighten the people of this benighted land on all the great questions which now agitate the public mind. "Oh! when we read and saw what an ordeal we had to undergo didn't a thrill of horror and doubt pierce our inmost soul? What, all that in one day, and at Point Caswell, too! But the edict had gone forth and, however, difficult it might seem to the more humble group, combine and blend so many excellencies and attractions on one and the same occasion, they dared not breathe one word or sentiment of distrust! The Gods of modern progress had it all in charge and success was inevitable. Vance to afford the merriment, Stedman to finish the tight ring, Staples to deal out the thunderbolts, and Polk to weave the chaplets for the brows of female perfection. Jupiter Tonans! was there ever such an avalanche in contemplation for poor mortals before. How can we be expected to revere and honor the heads which concocts such wholesale ruin for us poor Republicans. Must we go there, was the question? What! with this varied and formidable array of talent and power to embarrass, destroy and ruin us, how can we gather up courage enough to confront the mighty antagonisms? Well, in despite of rain and all other influences, we went to see the blatting lightning—the momus of North Carolina—to hear the rolling thunder, and enjoy the chaste, delicate sentiments of the gifted, generous, patriotic and noble Polk. But, lo and behold, when we reached the academy, the place for speaking; the people were all in; speaking had commenced, and no Vance, no Stedman, no Polk could be seen, and many of the selected and delegated beauties who were to perform the prominent and conspicuous part of inaugurating the work of building the Clinton and Point Caswell railroad, were absent. None but Staples, the lone star, and he we learn is a native of Virginia, though by location and interest, for many years, fully identified with the history and people of North Carolina. Well, by associating the name with the distinguished men of that name in Virginia we easily yielded to the suggestion that from him we might expect something—yes, all that educated mind and genius could accomplish. For the name Staples, in Virginia, almost without exception, is the synonim of power, influence and distinction, but we soon saw we were doomed to disappointment. His speech, if applied properly, is the severest commentary on Democratic dishonesty that he could have offered.—Why he says the southern states ought to receive and appropriate to schools, colleges and internal improvements the monies resulting from the sales of public lands. Did you ever! How the mighty have fallen. This was one great bone of contention between the old Whig and Democratic parties. The former contending that the south was entitled to and should appropriate her share of the public domains to these purposes, while the Democratic party opposed every effort of the kind as dishonorable and disgraceful to the proud south. But now they clamor for it and call it Democracy. They find the people enlightened enough to see and feel the necessity of having it, and will demand it, and they now jump upon it as something new and creditable to them to claim it for the people. There is no way for the party to escape conviction of having perpetrated crime, the depth and proportions of which no mind can comprehend, nor estimate. For if right now to receive it, it has been unjust to deny its advantages so long to the people, and they cannot escape the charge of ignoring the dearest interests of thousands upon thousands of the southern people for the sake of mere party success and personal aggrandizement. Then, again, he goes for a tariff sufficient to support government. Oh, how they have changed their tune. They see the people will have these things; that progress is written on the wall, and now with an effrontery that would shame the devil, they march up and say this is our thunder. We have always favored these measures. If guilty of a part, you are guilty of a whole law, and the assumption that a part is indispensable and according to principle, while the whole would be criminally wrong is but a political dodge, an evasion of the true issue. He held up the bloody shirt and drew most powerfully on the imagination for revolting pictures to work and torture the feeling of the old soldiers, but they have heard the old song too long for it to influence them now. His speech made no additions to the party, but we heard several of the old timers complain and wish that his speech could be replied to. This mighty affair wound up with a ball at night. Most truly has the mountain labored in vain for relief.

Respectfully, CIVIS.

N. B. We trust the immortal Col. Wharton J. Green will pardon the confusion to place him among the distinguished names of the occasion, as in writing hurriedly we entirely forgot he was denominated in the bill, but we will endeavor to make reparation for this apparently intended neglect, by saying that the gallant Staples pinned him unceremoniously before the people, and that he will loose at least fifty Democratic votes in this township.

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET.

Corn, per bush	$1 05@
Meal, " "	1 25
Hominy per barrel	4 00
Flour "	5 50@ 9 00
Irish Potatoes, per bbl	3 75
Sweet Potatoes, per bushel	$1 00
D S Sides, per lb	16¾
Smoked Sides, per lb	16
D S Shoulders per lb	13½
Smoked Shoulders per lb	13
Hams, per lb	18
N O Hams per lb	18
Eggs, per doz	20
Chickens, a piece	20@40
Beef Cattle per lb	3½@3
Sheep, per head	2 25@3 50
Wool, per lb	20@25
Beeswax, per lb	20
Fish, per bunch	10@20
Sugar, per lb	8@11
Coffee, per lb	10@15
Molasses, per gal	28@30
Bagging, per lb	11@17½
Cow Peas, per bush	1 50
Salt, per sack	85
French's Carbonate of Lime	$7 00 @ $7 50
French's Agricultural Lime	$8 50 @ $9 00

Sept. 18.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market quoted firm at 41 cents per gallon, with sales reported of 100 casks at 42 cents.

ROSIN.—The market was quoted firm at $1 35 for Strained, and $1 47½ for Good Strained. None offered.

TAR.—The market was firm at $ 180 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—No official quotations. Sales of receipts at $2 50 for Soft and $1 25 for hard.

COTTON.—Quoted firm. Small sales reported on a basis of 11¼ for Middling.

The following were the official quotations of the day:

Ordinary,	9 3-16	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	10 9-16	" "
Low Middling,	11 7-16	" "
Middling,	11¼	" "
Good Middling,	12¼	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	163 bale
Spirits turpentine,	184 casks
Rosin,	739 bbls
Tar,	130 "
Crude turpentine,	61 "

Sep. 19.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was quoted firm at 42 cts per gallon. Sales of 250 casks at 42 cents, market closing dull.

ROSIN.—The market was quiet and firm at $1 35 for Strained, and $1 47 for Good Strained. None offering.

TAR.—The Market was quoted firm at $1 80 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts that figure.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—No official quotations. Sales of Receipts at $1.50 for Hard and $2.50 for Soft.

COTTON.—Market quoted dull.—Small sales on a basis of 11¼ for Middling.

The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary,	9 3-16	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary	10 9-16	" "
Low Middling,	11 7-16	" "
Middling,	11	" "
Good Middling,	12¼	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	353 bales
Spirits Turpentine	196 casks
Rosin,	906 bbls
Tar,	111 bbls
Crude Turpentine.	157 bbls

Sept. 20.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was quoted firm at 40½ cents. Sales of 100 casks at 40½ cents, market closing firm and 41 asked.

ROSIN.—The market was firm at $1 30 for Strained, and $1 45 per bbl for Good Strained, with no sales reported.

TAR.—Market firm a t$1 80 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—No official quotations. Sales of receipts at $1.25 for Hard and $2.50 for Soft.

COTTON.—Market quoted dull with no sales to report.

The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary,	9 3-16	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	10 9-16	" " "
Low Middling,	11 7-16	" " "
Middling	11¼	" " "
Good Middling.	12¼	" " "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	338 bales
Spirits Turpentine,	174 casks
Rosin,	821 bbls
Tar,	35 bbls
Crude Turpentine	45 bbls

Sept. 21.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market quoted firm at 40½ cts. per gallon, with sales reported of 200 casks.

ROSIN.—The market was firm at $1 32½ for Strained, and $1 35 per bbl for Strained and $1 45 for Good Strained. No sales reported.

TAR.—Market steady at $1 80 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at that figure.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—No official quotations. Sales of receips at $1 25 for Hard and $2 50 for Soft.

COTTON.—Market dull and nominal. Sales of 4 bales on a basis of 12¼ for Middling.

The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary,	9 3-16	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary	10 9-16	" "
Low Middling,	11 7-16	" "
Middling,	11¼	" "
Good Middling,	12¼	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	390 bales
Spirits Turpentine	147 casks
Rosin	785 bbls
Tar,	149 bbls
Crude Turpentine	150 bbls

Sept. 22.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market quoted firm at 40½ cents per gallon, with sales reported of 207 casks at that price.

ROSIN.—The market was firm at $1.-32½ for Strained, and $1 45 for Good Strained. No sales reported.

TAR.—Market steady at $1 80 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at that figure.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—No official quotations. Sales of receipts at $1.25 for Hard and $2.50 for Soft, with $2.70 offered by shippers.

COTTON.—Market steady, with sales reported of 50 bales on a basis of 11¼ for Middling.

The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary,	9 3-16	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	10 9-16	" "
Low Middling	11 7-16	" "
Middling,	11¼	" "
Good Middling	12¼	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	121 bales
Spirits Turpentine	268 casks
Rosin,	992 bbls
Tar,	65 bbls
Crude Turpentine	581 bbls

Sept. 22.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Quoted steady at 40½ cents. Sales early in the day of 100 casks at 41 cents.—Later sales of 150 casks were made at 42½ cts. The market closing quiet and steady at 42½ cents per gallon.

ROSIN.—Quoted dull at $1 45 for Strained and $1 55 for Good Strained. No sales reported.

TAR.—Quoted firm $2 25 per bbl. of $280 lbs, with sales of receipts at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—No official quotations. Sales of receipts at at $1-75 for Hard and $3 for Yellow Dip.

COTTON.—Quoted steady. No sales reported. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary,	9 3-16	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	10 9-16	" "
Low Middling,	11 7-16	" "
Middling,	11¼	" "
Good Middling.	12¼	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	14 bales.
Spirits Turpentine,	713 casks.
Rosin,	1,751 bbls.
Tar,	262 "
Crude Turpentine.	496 "

Sept. 22.

RICE.—We quote the market for the past week as firm with packages fractional advanced. Sales for the week 95 Tieces clean.

Carolina 0, Common $5¼a6¼, Fair $6¼a6¾, Choice $6¾a7, Fancy $7¼. Carolina rough rice is quoted at 90ca $1 15 per bushel, for upland $1 35ca $1 60, tide qualities.

WEEKLY STATEMENT.

STOCKS ON HAND SEPT. 23, 1882.

Cotton—ashore, 442; afloat, 66; total 508.

Spirits—ashore, 4,666; afloat, 731; total 5,597.

Rosin—ashore, 95,208; afloat, 1,429; total 96,637.

Tar—ashore, 4,805; afloat, 50; total 4,855.

Crude—ashore, 1 190.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 23.

Cotton, 506; spirits, 2,189; rosin, 6,-336; tar, 1,396; crude 1 857.

EXPORTS FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 26.

DOMESTIC.

Cotton, 105; spirits, 298; rosin, 1,171; tar, 691; crude 250.

FOREIGN.

None.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

New Summer Resort!

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SMITHVILLE, N. C.

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SMITHVILLE, IN BRUNSWICK COUNTY, is situated directly in front of the Ocean, and twenty-five miles below Wilmington, the largest city in the State.

The HOTEL BRUNSWICK is a new structure, and will be open for the reception of guests on the

FIRST DAY OF JUNE.

It commands a splendid view of the Harbor and Ocean and both foreign and coastwise steamers and ships pass in front of the door.

Sailing and fishing are unsurpassed.

Bath Houses for the use of guests.

A good Band of Music has been secured for the season, and the Ball Room will be open day and night.

Ten-pin Alley, Billiard Hall and Bar attached to the Hotel.

THE TABLE

will be supplied with Fish, Crabs, Oysters, Terrapins, and every other product of the sea.

First-class Passenger Steamers will leave Wilmington and Smithville morning and evening, making two trips daily each way.

The Proprietor, with an experience of many years in charge of summer hotels at Beaufort, including the late Atlantic Hotel, hopes to make this a resort second to none in the South.

Electric Bells in all the rooms.

Cheap Excursion Tickets will be sold on all the Railroads.

Terms moderate. Special rates to families.

B. L. PERRY, Proprietor.
and of Purcell House, Wilmington, N. C.
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